

G. Russ Trimble, on the occasion that his business, Southwest International Trucks, Inc., has been awarded the International Circle of Excellence Award for 2009 by the international dealer organization, Navistar, Inc.

The Circle of Excellence Award honors international truck dealerships that achieve the highest level of dealer performance with respect to operating and financial standards, market representation, and customer satisfaction. It is the highest honor a dealer principal can receive from the company.

Mr. Trimble's business, Southwest International Trucks, is headquartered in Dallas, Texas, where it was founded more than 25 years ago. Under his leadership, it has grown into a remarkable, locally owned and operated truck dealership with 305 employees and five dealer locations throughout Texas. With this most recent award, the business has now received the Circle of Excellence Award under Mr. Trimble's leadership a total of 16 times. Additionally, his success has been recognized by the industry and his business is a multi-year IdealGold Winner for Excellence.

Mr. Trimble has achieved this level of accomplishment and recognition through many years of hard work and service to the industry and to the community. A dedicated family man, he has been married to his high school sweetheart for almost 49 years. They have three daughters, ten grandchildren, one great-granddaughter and are expecting another great-granddaughter in a few weeks. A cancer survivor, Mr. Trimble supports the M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, Susan G. Komen for the Cure, Mothers Against Drunk Driving, the National Multiple Sclerosis Society, the Red Cross, Frisco Family Services, Collin County Services, and many others.

Through his commitment to hard work and outstanding customer service, Mr. Trimble has built an economically vital business of which he can be justly proud. Madam Speaker, I ask my fellow colleagues to join me in congratulating Russ Trimble for his record of accomplishment and for his many contributions to the North Texas community, the State, and the entire Nation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ADAM H. PUTNAM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 2010

Mr. PUTNAM. Madam Speaker, on Tuesday, March 2, 2010, I was not present for 3 recorded votes. Had I been present, I would have voted the following way: roll No. 75—yea, roll No. 76—nay, and roll No. 77—yea.

THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF SAINT MARGARET'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

HON. ANTHONY D. WEINER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 2010

Mr. WEINER. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the 150th anniversary of the historic Saint Margaret Roman Catholic Church in Middle Village, New York.

Throughout their history, Saint Margaret's has withstood the test of time by wholeheartedly committing themselves to education, faith and service. Ever since its inception, the parish has continuously strived to reach out and respond to the changing needs of the community.

On March 18, 1860 Father Goetz broke ground on the first Catholic Church in Middle Village. Much of the original parishioners were farmers concerned for their crops and animals. To its parishioners, Saint Margaret's acted as the protector of those animals against life threatening epidemics and the crops against harvests that brought harsh weather. During the civil war, Father Goetz and numerous other priests from Saint Margaret's made regular visits to rebel prisons, which housed prisoners captured by Union soldiers.

A small frame school was built to house 20 pupils in 1890. Now that school holds 600 pupils with over 50,000 graduates. Their mission is comprised of community, charity and goodwill, in which they are tenaciously dedicated to pursuing. Throughout the years, Saint Margaret's Church has worked with some of the most extraordinary pastors and presiders in the country, and has developed a cadre of priests who have nurtured and challenged this ministry to continue to grow in purpose and commitment.

St. Margaret's School works at building a family spirit while providing an education where excellence is encouraged and Christian values permeate. They have dedicated their existence to these values and their ongoing service to the community, serving in such things as Ministry to the Homebound and their food pantry for the less fortunate.

I am pleased to note the 150th anniversary of Saint Margaret's Roman Catholic Church.

SALUTING AFRICAN AMERICAN SERVICEWOMEN OF THE KOREAN WAR ERA ON THE OCCASION OF THE 369TH HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S ANNUAL WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH AWARDS CELEBRATION

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 2010

Mr. RANGEL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to salute and honor African American servicewomen who served their Nation with distinction and great courage as the 369th Historical Society pays tribute to women in the military in celebration of their Annual Women's History Month Awards Dinner Dance taking place at the elegant Eastwood Manor in the Bronx, New York.

This year marks the 60th anniversary of the Korean War, in which I served in the United States Army. In recognition of the 369th Historical Society's salute to women in the military this month, I would also like to pay special tribute to all of the no longer forgotten heroes, African American Servicewomen who served our Nation valiantly during the Korean War Era, and during a time when the military was ordered to desegregate.

On July 28, 1948, President Harry S. Truman signed Executive Order 9981 mandating equality of treatment and opportunity for all

persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin, initiating an end to segregation in the Armed Forces and in the military. African American servicewomen, because of their small numbers, were often the first and, sometimes, the only to train, command, work and live in desegregated settings.

Women like Army Nurse Captain Eleanor Yorke, Private Sarah Keys, Dovey Johnson Roundtree, Mary Teague Smith, Helen Gentry, Freddie Mae Hopson, Annie Graham and Ann Lamb not only served in the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines, but they were major factors and contributors in bringing down and wiping out Jim Crow in the United States military.

In 1952, Army Nurse Captain Eleanor Yorke was the only female passenger among 4,200 men sailing on military transport from the Far East to San Francisco. Captain Yorke had spent more than two years in Japan and eight more months in Korea treating war wounded. On the 13-day trip home, her fellow passengers treated Captain Yorke like a queen. Besides being the only woman aboard military transport, Captain Yorke was one of only about 600 women, only a few of whom were African American, stationed in Korea during the entire three years of the Korean War.

"It was a terrible eight months, but I was too busy to be scared. We received the wounded 20 to 45 minutes after they were hit, treated them on the spot and then shipped them to the rear depending on how badly they were wounded. They came by helicopter and ambulance. The helicopters flew continuously from dawn to dusk and the ambulances rolled on constantly. It got pretty rough at times, working under artillery bombardment, and many times, I was rocked to sleep in my army cot from the reverberations." Captain Eleanor Yorke, Army Nurse Corps, speaking to a reporter from the Baltimore Afro American in May 1952.

Also in 1952, two African American military women challenged segregation law to end Jim Crow policies on interstate transportation. Private Sarah Keys was on leave, travelling in uniform on a bus from New Jersey home to North Carolina. When the bus reached Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina after midnight, there was a change of drivers. The new bus driver requested that Private Keys, seated toward the front of the bus, exchange seats with a white Marine, also in uniform, seated near the back of the bus. Keys refused. She was arrested, detained overnight in jail, and fined \$25.00. Convicted of disorderly conduct, Keys began a legal battle against discrimination and prejudice.

Dovey Johnson Roundtree, a former WAC officer and then an attorney in Washington, DC, agreed to take the Keys case. In 1942, Roundtree had volunteered for the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps (WAAC) at the advice of her mentor, Mary McLeod Bethune. Bethune had worked for years to desegregate the military, both men's and women's services, and actively recruited qualified African American candidates. Roundtree became one of 36 African American women to graduate in the Army's first class of commissioned officers. After World War II, she attended Howard University Law School on the GI Bill, becoming one of the school's first female law students.

Dovey Johnson Roundtree and her partner Julius Robertson initially filed suit for Keys in